



# The Cri-Weekly Yeoman.

S. L. M. MAJOR, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY, - - - JUNE, 20.

**Col. G. De Korponay's second course of dancing began last Thursday with a very fair prospect. This will be the first opportunity of showing to the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, the Col.'s talents in social etiquette, as well as in the refined art of Dancing. We have mentioned in our last week's paper the Col.'s terms, which considering his high expenses is too small to be appreciated by our citizens. As to his merits, we have nothing to say—he is too well known to be brought into notice by puffing. We cordially recommend him to public patronage, and wish him a school large enough to induce him to make a permanent location among us. For his school day's see advertisement.**

**IT** seems that the whole mass of the New York Soys, who, as our readers know, are one half of the Democratic party of that State, are hostile to the Nebraskans law.—*Contd.*

It would seem from the votes in Congress, "that the whole mass" of Northern whigs are hostile to the same law. While more than one half of the Northern democrats voted for its passage, the whole solid column of whigs voted against it!

**A DUTCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A RAINY NIGHT.**—"Well lash'd Friday night wash de vorst ash never wash. I tought to go down de hill to mine house but no sooner did I walk, den do fast I stands still, for de turkness vass so fast I could not stir it mit mine both boots; and de rain, dunder and blizum, in mon den tree minutes, mine skin vas yet tro to my clo's. But after von leetle while it stopped quiting to rain, someting; so I kept feeling on myself all de way along—and wen I comes to mine own house to walk in, vat you think?—Mine Gol! it pelong to somebody else!"

**To Catch Mice.**—Place sweetmeats in your mouth on going to bed, and keep your mouth wide open. When you feel the whiskers of the mouse, bite.

**A YANKEE AT POKER.**—A Yankee and a Southerner were playing poker on a steamboat. "I haven't seen an ace for some time," remarked the Southerner.

"Well I guess you haint," said the Yankee, "but I can tell you where they are. One of them is up your shirt sleeve, and the other three are in the top of my boots."

**ANOTHER PROCLAMATION AGAINST FILIBUSTERING.**—The Governor of Honduras has issued a proclamation against the alleged designs of a company of adventurers from the United States, composed of English, Germans and Americans, who intend to plant an American colony upon part of the Mosquito territory, which they have seized, under pretence of a sale from the Mosquito King to John Sebastian Renswick, a merchant of London. Such an attempt, it is alleged, threatens the dignity and rights as well as the interests of Honduras, and the Governor appeals to the sense of justice of the United States and all civilized nations against it.

**The London papers contain many singular paragraphs. The following is the beginning of a fashionable tailor advertisement:**

"To ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF A FIT—the importance of which requires no elucidation to convince the most sceptical how indispensably necessary it is to health comfort and appearance."

The advertisement concludes with a promise that no customer shall go away dissatisfied—or in other words, that the tailor will give them all "fits."

"The new Spanish Minister had arrived at Mexico, and had a formal reception.

A tremendous hurricane occurred in the city of Mexico on the 19th doing considerable damage. A destructive hurricane had also been experienced at San Louis Potosi.

Seven highway robbers had been executed at Guadalajara.

Senior Perries, Minister of Finance, had resigned on account of sickness.

Senor Alcorta, Minister of War, was lying at the point of death.

Among passengers by the Orizaba, Senor Rafael, bearer of despatches to Sr. Almouche, Mexican Minister at Washington.

and standing had become so frequent, particularly in this city, that peaceable citizens felt serious alarm; and that confidence in the law, in courts and juries, which upholds society, was fast giving way. The better portion of society felt this, and hence the evil has worked its own cure. Let the guilty hereafter beware; they will no longer find impunity for crime, in the ingenuity of lawyers and the false sympathy of juries. Upright and honest men will take care that the law is enforced. The Bowie knife and the pistols shall no longer be a law unto the violent and the wicked; or if they undertake to make them so, let them feel sure that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword.

It is perhaps proper that we should state the case of Weigert, as it was made by the testimony. It appears that some time in December last, the wife of Weigert went into the confessional establishment of Mr. Dallinghaus, of this city, for the purpose of making some purchases Cushing, a young man of fair character, was clerk in the establishment, and seeing Mrs. Weigert in the front room, he immediately came in from the back room, and mistaking her for another person, he accosted her with the familiar remark—"How are you pretty?" at the same time touching her on the shoulder with his finger, her back being toward him. She immediately turned to him, and he, seeing his mistake, instantly said, "I am mistaken; I beg pardon." She replied, "You are mistaken in the woman; I'll tell my husband," and turned and went out, following her, still begging pardon and making apologies.—After she had gone, the young man went into the back room and told to several persons what had occurred, and was very much distressed at the occurrence.

She did go home, told her husband, and after some time returned with him. He, Weigert, asked for no explanations or cetering, but, armed with a revolver, immediately commenced shooting at Cushing, who retreated, and finally crept under the counter to get out of the way. Weigert followed him up, got on the counter, and reaching over, shot Cushing while he was crouched down under it, attempting to get out of the way. Cushing survived but a short time, confirming, in his last moments, the facts as he stated. It was said, also, that Cushing had a pistol in his possession, but whether he discharged it at Weigert, did not clearly appear.

Cushing was not the first man whom Weigert had shot. He had shown himself a violent man by several outrages of a similar character before, though Cushing is the only man whom he has killed. On several occasions, he had shot and wounded persons before, and was regarded as a violent and lawless man, though he had always escaped the punishment of the law.

The counseil on the part of the prosecution were, Mr. Noland, Commonwealth's Attorney, Judge Richard A. Buckner and James B. Beck, Esq. On the part of the prisoner, Col. Caperton, Robt. N. Wickliffe, Esq. and Robt. W. Woolley, Esq. For the purpose of enabling the public to know to whom they are indebted for this case, just and righteous vindication of law and justice, and that the good and law-abiding may individually express their thanks, we annex the names of the jurors, to-wit:

John M. Hunt, Wm. R. Ely, G. W. Kennedy, Thos. Woots, W. A. R. Moore, Nathaniel Moore Jr., Samuel Downing, Enoc Bacon, Thos. J. Barr, George C. Bowman, Charles Bosworth, Jos. T. Gardner, *Lex. Statesman.*

**Late and Important from Mexico.**—The Gadsden Treaty returned with Amendments—Release of five of the Walker Filibusters by the commander of an English man-of-war.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1854.

The steamer Orizaba has arrived at this port with dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th instant.

It is reported that the Gadsden treaty had not been accepted by Santa Anna, but returned to Washington with some unknown amendments.

Mr. Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of May, and was received with unusual attention. He immediately proceeded to the capital.

The British ship Challenge arrived at Guayaquil on the 24th of May, from San Francisco, with 350 men (mostly French) recently enlisted by the Mexican Consul in San Francisco.

Much excitement existed at Guayaquil, in consequence of the commander of the English brig of war Dido having released five prisoners of the Walker Expedition, who were being transported on board the English ship Ethelbert, under a Mexican guard, to Mazatlan, for trial.

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[From the Memphis Whig of the 8th.]

**An Outrageous Rape, Murder, &c.**

We learned last evening the particulars of a most outrageous rape, committed upon a white woman in Marshall county, Mississippi, near Bienville, by a negro slave. It appears that Mrs. Bedman, who was but lately married, had gone out into the field to hunt turkey nests, and was out of sight of the house, when a negro man who was ploughing in a field close by, came to where she was, threw her down and committed a rape on her person. The black fiend made her promise she would not tell, and then returned to his ploughing.

The lady repaired to a hill close by and ransed the alarm, crying for help, when the fiend left his plough and deliberately walked to where she was, and ravished her the second time. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, he choked his victim to death, thereby committing a double crime, and then resumed his ploughing, as if nothing had happened.

In a few hours the lifeless corpse was found, but no trace of the murderer could be discovered, until a pair of hounds were brought and placed upon the scent of the track. They immediately traced the track to the negro, who was still ploughing, but he denied all knowledge of the affair.

At length he confessed to the committal of the deed, giving a full statement of everything, and in taking him away, the parties passed by the house of the negro's brother, who said it was his brother that did it, as he had talked to him about it before. This occurred on Monday evening, and the news did not become generally known that night, but next morning, it spread like wildfire, and the whole country was aroused with indignation. The excitement became intense, the people gathered from every quarter and the black wretch was taken by the infuriated crowd and first castrated, then hung by his neck until nearly dead. He was then taken down and hung again by his heels, until life was nearly extint, when he was shot by some ten or a dozen men in the crowd.

They have done their duty, a duty which they owe to the law, to their oaths, to society, to their country, and the God; and we assure you, we bear the sentiment of the good and law-abiding world, we return them our thanks. The law—which is the substratum of society, the ligament which holds society and government together; the source of security to our lives, our properties and our characters, has been administered, upheld, vindicated. The circumstances of this case were well understood in this community, and the public sentiment approves this verdict. It has been a subject of complaint in this country, for some time past, that the criminal law has not been administered, for some cause or other, as it should have been; and the consequence has been a woful increase of crime of the higher grade. Cases of shooting

## COURT OF APPEALS.

(Twelfth Day.)

SATURDAY, JUNE, 13, 1854.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cleveland v Wool, Jessamine; affirmed. Standford v McKee, Fleming; do. Nealis v McKee, Fleming; do. Rowton v Sasseen, Lincoln; do. Warren v Dicken, Putaski; do. Walston v Vanney, Knox; do. Brannam v Palmer, Rockcastle; reversed. Jones v Brackett, Clay; do. Seals v Gilbert, Clay; do.

ORDERS.

Fowler vs Fowler, Clarke; Gibson v Martin, Clarke; Greene v Brandenburg, Clarke; Beving v Poston, Clarke; Same v Benning, Franklin; Irvin v Wickliffe, General Court—were argued.

(Thirteenth Day.)

JUNE 19th 1854.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Emerson v Cumberland affirmed. Gray v Duncan, Knox. Gibson v Morton, Clarke. Benning v Poston. Hunt v Huston, (2 cases) do. Moore v Langford, Rockcastle; reversed. West v Tevis, Bracken.

ORDERS.

Thompson v Gist, Montgomery; Appeal dis't Davis' adm'r v Dawson's adm'r, Carter. McGlochin v Gilbert, Carter. Carter v Justices v Boggs, &c., Carter. Bevins v Cecil, &c., Pike. Brown v Bevins, Pike. Leslie v Cumpston, Pike. Smith's adm'r v Dilis, Pike.

Court of Appeals.

[Reported for the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman, by James Monroe, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.]

HARRIS v PRICE—Judgment, Estill—

Chief Justice delivered the opinion:

1. By the act of 1792 (Statute Law, 435)

decreed in other States for land lying in this State must be both acknowledged and subscribed in the presence of two justices of the peace, in the county where the grantee resides and the certificate of the justices must state that the deed was so acknowledged and so subscribed or signed in their presence; and the clerk of the county court under his seal must certify that the persons in whose presence such acknowledgement and subscription was made are justices of the peace, and that due faith and credit is to be given to their act. The deed so certified, if recorded, in the county of this State where the land lies, in due time, will be effectual to pass the title of the grantors to the land conveyed, and an office copy of such deed may be used in evidence in any suit to recover the land. Otherwise, neither a copy of such deed, nor even the original, without other proof of its execution, can be read as evidence in a suit for the recovery of the land from any other person, whether holding adversely or under the grantor in such deed, unless authenticated in accordance with other laws, prescribing the mode of authenticating foreign deeds, in force at the time of the execution.

2. By the 2d section of the same act, powers of attorney made in other states, may be acknowledged in the court of the county where the principal resides, in open court, and there recorded, and a copy thereof must be certified by the county clerk of said county under the state or county seal, and the copy recorded in some other county court in this State.

3. By the second section of the act of 1818 (2 State, Law 1331) it is enacted that powers of Attorney executed in other states shall be received and recorded in the clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, General court, and of the county courts of this State provided they shall be authenticated, in the same manner as foreign deeds are required to be authenticated by existing laws.

4. The power of attorney in question purports to have been only acknowledged before two Justices of the county where the principal resides.

It tried by the 2d. Section of the act of 1792 (above referred to) it is insufficient to pass the title of the principal never having been acknowledged in open court and certified by the county clerk of said county under the state or county seal, and the copy recorded in some other county court in this State.

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7. By the 2d section of the same act, powers of attorney made in other states, may be acknowledged in the court of the county where the principal resides, in open court, and there recorded, and a copy thereof must be certified by the county clerk of said county under the state or county seal, and the copy recorded in some other county court in this State.

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21. By the

**SPEECH**  
OF  
Hon. J. M. Elliott, of Kentucky,  
ON THE  
Nebraska and Kansas Bill,

DELIVERED  
In the House of Representatives, May 10, 1854  
[Concluded.]

But this is not all. After the Clayton compromise (as it was called) was voted down, this House passed a bill organizing a territorial government for Oregon, with the Wilmot proviso. Whilst the same was under discussion in the Senate, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglass] proposed the following amendment:

'That the line of 36° 30' of north latitude, known as the Missouri compromise line as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled "An act authorizing the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6, 1820, be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend to the Pacific ocean, and the said eighth section, together with the compromise therein effected, is hereby revised and declared to be in full force and binding for future organization of the Territories of the United States in the same sense, and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted.'

This amendment passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, although every southern Senator present, at the time voted for it. It came back to this House, and, like the Clayton compromise, was defeated by northern votes. Oregon was all north of the Missouri line, but the North voted against it, because of their hostility to any recognition of the Missouri line. We have offered the north the Missouri compromise line, and they have declined it. We have offered to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Government, and they have declined the offer. And now we offer to submit the question to the inhabitants of the Territories themselves, and let them decide for themselves this vexed question of slavery. Here is where the compromise measure of 1850 placed it, in the Territories organized by those measures, and we propose to carry out the same principle, by enacting the substitute, now under consideration.—And who has a better right to settle this question than the honest pioneer who subdues the wilderness and changes the forest into cultivated fields, who substitutes the neigh of the horse, for the bleating and lowing of the herd, for the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, and the growl of the more ferocious beasts of those western wilds? We are willing to invite the whole country to go and release Kansas and Nebraska from the dominion of the wild beasts, cause the forest trees, whose branches have so long and so proudly looked down in shady defiance upon the earth beneath them, fall beneath the stout and industrious blows of the pioneer's ax, and when they have turned the wilderness into a garden, and caused it to bloom and blossom as the rose? then, after all these privations, perils, and hardships, we propose to let these adventurous pioneers have the poor privilege of settling the domestic question of slavery as they may think best for themselves and their descendants, as they and their progeny are to be the most affected by the decision they may render.

Mr. Chairman, the life of the pioneer is indeed a hard one. Frequently burdened with a family, he leaves the home of his childhood and all his loved and youthful associations. Before starting it is frequently his trying lot to baffle over the graves of loved and near relations, bathe their tombstones with his tears; and beneath the roof of the family mansion he has to perform the melancholy duty of grasping a father and mother by the hand, and amid dripping tears of sorrow and sobs of bitter grief bid them adieu forever. And it cannot be that these adventures have been brave enough to encounter the mud and mire of public highways; the perilous waves of many waters, and the drenchings of many storms, have become less capable of self-government than they were before they left the States to migrate to the wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, I say pass this substitute; let our hardy and industrious sons of freedom meet in Kansas and Nebraska, and turn their valiant and slopes into waving fields of yellow harvest; dot the country o'er with splendid edifices, such as residences, and fane temples of religious worship; and after they have built up a proud community of American ironmen, after they have had a chance to test the profit or disadvantages of slave labor, let them meet, form their organic law, with or without slavery, just as they may think it best for them and those that may come after them, to take their places in a country. Sir, can stand without a moment the Constitution of the Abolitionists against this measure, for I regard that there is quite a short distance between them and the lunatic asylum; but I am astonished and astounded to hear northern whigs, and some northern democrats, who profess to be opposed to the Abolition party, avow their bitter hostility to the principles of self-government ingrained in this measure.

Our Government is based upon the great elementary principle that the people are capable of self-government. The people's representatives make this Government, and the people's representatives made all the State governments, and the National Government and State governments are independent sovereigns, and it is, in my judgment, a usurpation of power for the General Government to encroach upon the rights of the States, by endeavoring to interfere with their domestic legislation. Slavery is a constitutional institution that belongs exclusively to the States. The Constitution of the Federal Government did not establish slavery. It merely recognized it as an institution then existing in the Colonies. It owes its origin to the States; it has been fostered by the States; and if it is ever to be abolished, or its spread and extension checked, it must be done by the States, for the Federal Government has no grant of power to interfere with it. But conceals that the Federal Government can prevent the southern slaveholder from occupying the public lands of the Government with his slaves, and yet at once transfer to it the right to prohibit slavery, not only in the Territories; but States to be formed out of our Territories; because, by excluding the entire slaveholding population from settling in the Territories, you fill them up with a population hostile to slavery. This population forms their State constitutions, and thus slavery is prohibited in their organic laws. Here, then, according to this Missouri doctrine, we see the General Government making a geographical line by which it takes the southern people's half of the public land and gives it to the North, and pays to the South nothing for it, interferes with the settlements of the Territories by all our people, who are their common owners, and by setting them up an anti-slavery population, in their anti-slavery constitution, while the South, who are equal partners with the North in the money and blood, with which these Territories were purchased, but must stand off and see their country's Constitution violated and the public domain settled entirely, indeed completely, surrendered up to one section of our Union, and all this is done in the name of the Constitution.

I listened with much satisfaction to the speech of my honored colleague, [Mr. Cox] and the soft tones of his eloquent voice fell upon my ear like the galling murmurings of the silvery rivulets of my own native hills. Sir, I am proud of him as a Kentuckian, for he has not only the soul of a gentleman, but the sagacity of a statesman. I admiring his orations upon his (the whig) party. Sir, the difference between the whig and democratic parties, as to the best means of advancing the country's prosperity, and perpetuating our glorious Union, has,

in my opinion, been in the main an honest difference; and although I have differed with the whig party, I have never failed to admire the sagacity, zeal, and energy with which they have urged their great national doctrines; but let me tell my colleague [Mr. Cox] that he cannot defend the whig party of the North upon the question of slavery.

Mr. Cox. I do not wish to do so.

Mr. Elliott. I know the gentleman does not, for they vot with the Abolitionists every upon the slavery question. Sir, I regretted to see that only three of the Representatives of the whole northern whig party voted for the fugitive slave law in 1850—a measure imperatively demanded by the Federal Constitution—but I was still more shocked when I saw the vote of every whig Representative north of Mason and Dixon's line for the following resolution, offered by Mr. Putnam in this House, on the 23rd day of February, 1854:

'Resolved, That in any Territory which may be acquired from Mexico, over which it shall be established territorial government, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, should be forever prohibited; and that in any act or resolution establishing such government a fundamental provision ought to be inserted to that effect.'

I say, sir, every northern whig voted against laying this resolution on the table, and consequently in its favor. And now, sir, we see the Abolitionists, Free-Soulers, and every whig from the North, standing side by side, and with every energy battling against this bill, whilst the whigs, as well as the Democrats from the South, with but few exceptions, and some thirty odd northern Democrats are standing around the Constitution, and guarding it against the assaults of this formidable phalanx, and using every honorable effort for the passage of this measure.

Mr. Chairman, the Abolitionists, Free-Soulers, and whigs of the North almost all agree that by the Missouri line it was agreed that the southern people were to have the privilege of establishing slavery south of 36° 30' north latitude, if they wished to do so; but by their votes on Putnam's resolution they completely evinced that the South was to get nothing by the line. Thus the South has permitted the North to take from them all the public land north of 36° 30' north latitude, and the North is now attempting to cross that line and seize the whole of the public lands south as well as north of said line, and require it to be occupied by an anti-slave population, and this is the reason which has never prevented them from recognizing the Missouri line. And yet they get up here and gravely tell the South that plighted faith will be violated unless they are permitted to keep all the territory north of the Missouri line—a line never recognized by them—while at the same time they are trying to despoil the South of all the territory south of said line. Why, sir, the northern Representatives ought to be ashamed of themselves—they ought to blush at their own inconsistent conduct. But I am proud to say that there are nearly forty northern Representatives that frown upon us all! Alas! their smiles cannot purchase men who love the sunny South, not as well as the North, at least enough to do it justice—men who love the Constitution of the whole country, and are determined to stand as sentinels and guard it from violation by northern madmen.

But, Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to say that the forty Representatives, all Democrats, have no "concern" from the northern whigs, for it is true this is no party question, I regret to hear it called so. A whig Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Dixon] I think ought to stand largely in his house of having an interest in the negro. It is true the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] has in his most abased over this measure—for, by the free-negro-loving friends of the North he has been hung in effigy.—At last and just statement, I was induced to see the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Calhoun] drag him forth to the Senate in this, in which he was one of his brightest and most intellectual ornaments, and roughly assailed his motives; and accuse him of presidential aspirations in his advocacy of this measure. Whilst the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Calhoun] was pouring out his vials of abuse upon the Senator from Illinois, who had no chance to appear here in his own defense, I was led to why the gentleman did not apply his hurt epithets to members of this House. I saw around him many very warm and devoted friends of this measure upon whom he could lay his vices, pray, w/out attacking the great northern Senator [Mr. Douglass].

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Calhoun] could have turned his eyes towards home, and with much more plausibility, have impugned the motives of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Bell]. What is the diff'rence between the positions of the two Senators? The Senator from Illinois stands upon the northern soil, containing a large majority of the voters of this government, and, amid popular prejudices, exerts the strong energies of his great intellect in favor of the Constitution and the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves; whilst the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Bell] is a presidential aspirant, despises his own sunny South, who are in the minority, goes over to the north, and helps the Abolitionists, Free-Soulers, and northern whigs, fight this battle against the south, and, as the South regards it, against the Constitution of his country, and does all this upon the flimsy pretext that, by the passage of this measure, injustice will be done to the red men in those Territories. If there has been any bids for the Presidency, the conduct of the Tennessee Senator looks much more like them than that of the Senator from Illinois; but I am charitable enough to hope that even he is not guilty of any improper motives in his opposition to this measure. Mr. Chairman, there is no national whig party upon the question of slavery. Go to the extreme North, and where do you find the whig party on the slavery question? Sir, the Abolitionists are the generals, the Free-Soulers are the colonels, and whigs are the captains of their army; they march harmoniously and in solid column up to Mason and Dixon's line, or the margin of slave territory, but they can go no further generally, for the whigs of the South fiercely oppose this northern and sectional sentiment. It is true the northern Abolitionists, and Free-Soulers, and whigs, when they reach slave territory, have a small outlet on this measure, they march over to Tennessee, and corner upon the Senator from that State, [Mr. Bell] and I will not dignify the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Calhoun] with the cognomen of a "fairy-tale." It is now more than twenty years since he commenced the business with the stampers [Collins & Co., Hartford], and he is of extensive reputation, is invariably stamped "COLLINS & CO., HARTFORD," and each axe has a printed label with his signature. It is now more than twenty years since we commenced the business with the stampers [Collins & Co., Hartford], and he is of extensive reputation, is invariably stamped "COLLINS & CO., HARTFORD," and each axe has a printed label with his signature. 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It is now more than twenty years since we commenced the business with the stampers [Collins & Co., Hartford], and he is of extensive reputation, is invariably stamped "

**NEW GOODS.**  
RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL!!  
**B. F. JOHNSON,**  
SAINT CLAIR STREET, ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

I now receiving and opening the most elegant  
assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
ever offered in Frankfort. His stock was selected by himself in person, from some of the finest  
stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia,  
and presents unusual attractions. The  
style of Fancy Goods—being of the very latest,  
are both rich and beautiful. His stock is the  
largest ever opened in this place. In the assortments which the attention of the Ladies' is  
particularly invited, will be found—

Rich Agate and Cameo Striped Silks;

Medallion and Column Striped Silks;

Glaucia Striped Neapolitan, Plain Glaucia;

Plaid Silks, in great variety;

Black Satin National, Black Gros De Royal;

Black Gros De Rhine, Black Taftos;

White Rept Silks, White Brocaded Silks;

Lupins Chalilles, assorted colors;

Black Plaid Twisted Silk Grenadines;

Black Plain and Striped Grenadines, Organ-

gaines;

Printed Jackenones and Muslins;

Printed and Plaid Berages, Plain Berages;

Lace finished Paris Mantillas;

Extra rich trimmed Mantillas; Black Silk Lace

Points;

French Worked Collars, French Worked

Sleeves;

French Worked Chemisettes;

Honiton and Maltese Collars, Sleeves, Chemi-

ssets;

Point Lace Collars;

Honiton and Maltese Laces;

Silk Tulle Illusions, Sash and Bonnet Ribbons;

Satin and Mantua Ribbons, Rapous Kid Gloves;

Ginghams, Lawns, Damask Table Linens,

Damask Towels, Damask Napkins;

Royal Turkish Towels;

White and Colored Marseilles Quilts;

Furniture Dimity, Irish Linen, Chintzes;

Fancy Paints, &c.,

Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Hosiery;

Children's Hosiery, in great variety;

Gloves, Parasols, and Bonnets;

Wove Tucks, and Shirting Stripes;

Trimmings, Braid, &c.; &c.;

In the stock of Gentlemen's wear will be

found;

Superior Black French Cloths;

Superior Black Cassimines;

Superior Black Grenadines;

Drap de Ette, Farmer's Satin;

Cravats, Hankieches, Glaces;

Linens Drillings, Marseilles Vestments;

A large assortment of Cottontypes;

Striped and Plaid Cotton, &c.; &c.;

Call early and secure the "gems."

Terms as favorable as can be had at any house

in the West.

Frankfort, Ky., March 1854—3m.

Georgetown Herald copy to amount of \$5, and

charge this office.

**DAVID A. TRUAX**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Sheet Music, Music Books**

and

**Musical Merchandise**

A GENT for the sale of Hall, Davis & Co.'s "Tele-

graph," "The Telegraph," and "Carhart's Superior Melo-

deon," No. 60 Fourth Street, between Walnut and Vine

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Martin's Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Flutinas, Accorde-

one, Mandolins, Clarion, &c., Pianos, Violin, Guitar, and

Harp-Strings, and Musical Toys, generally of the best

quality.

All new music received as soon as published. Ele-

mentary, Theoretical and Practical Works, comprising

the principal parts of all systems of Instruction in the

Voice, and all Musical Instruments. Catalogue of

Pieces, &c., gratis.

**Second Hand Pianos** bought or taken as part

payment for new.

May 20, 1854.

**A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned offers his farm for sale, situated

in Owen county, Ky., one half mile

north from Owenton, containing 207 acres, on

which there is a comfortable Frame Dwelling

House, 46 feet long by 21 wide; containing five

rooms and a hall, together with other necessary

out buildings. There are about 150 acres of land

in cultivation on said farm; and there is a first-

rate Apple Orchard of the best quality of the

selected Summer, Fall and Winter fruit, now in

full state of bearing. The undersigned has also

80 acres of fine bottom land, lying about 2 miles

from Owenton, on the road leading from

Owenton to Razer's Ferry, that he wishes to sell also.

For terms of sale call on the undersigned.

May 16 JOHN WRIGHT.

**Strange Development.**

SCIENTIFIC Men are daily bringing light, new

Inventions, and the march of Progress is onward;

persons bold, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn

that science and research combined, have brought

forth the Publicly granted "Wonder of the Age,"

Anthrax Extract, a powerful Restorative, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent

Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents.

Price \$1.00 in large bottles. Sold by

DR. J. M. MILLIS, Agent

C. E. Fisher & Co., Proprietors,

No. 56 Superior Street, Cleveland,

May 6.

**SEED POTATOES.**

100 BUSHLBS white Neshamock Potatoes, ex-

pressly for seed;

15 bushels Pink Eye Potatoes;

50 bushels Galena Potatoes;

50 bushels Snowball Potatoes—for sale by

Jan 31 E. L. SAMUEL.

HATS! HATS!

BEECH & CO's superior fashionables. Moleskin Hats,

Men's, Boys', Men's and Children's light Fur,

Egg-hair and Straw Hats. for Summer wear—a large

lot just received by

W. M. TODD.

**NOTICE.**

HAVING sold my stock of goods to I. P. Blackwell,

I take pleasure in recommending him as every

way worthy a liberal patronage, and hope that all those

who have honored me with their custom will do him

likewise.

I. P. BLACKBURN.

Oct. 29

SEVERAL SUPERIOR SECONDHAND PI-

ANOS for rent or sale. Also—The finest as-

sortment of Melodeon to be found in the West.

COLBURN & FIELDS,

Cincinnati Music Store,

May 11, 1854.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad

15 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday May 1st, 1854, Trains will

leave Louisville and Frankfort, daily, (Sundays

excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at A. M., stopping at Hobbs, O'Ban-

non, Smiths, Clares, Birds, Jevons, Jervis, Smith,

Emmett, Pleasureville, Christiansburg, Bagdad,

Milans, and arrive at Frankfort 9:15,

Return to Louisville at P. M., stopping at

Leaving Louisville 2:30, P. M., stopping at Jevons,

Jervis, Smith, Emmet, Pleasureville, Christiansburg,

Bagdad, Milans, and arrive at Frankfort 5:30,

returning—Leave Frankfort at 7:50 A. M., stop-

ping at some points, arrive at Louisville 10:30 A. M.

Leave Louisville at 5 P. M., stopping at Fair Grounds,

Point, Orange, Crossings, Hobbs, O'Bannon, Smiths,

Birds, Clares, Buckneys, and arrive at Frankfort 6

P. M. leaving Louisville at 6:15 A. M., stopping

at some places, and arrive at Louisville 7:40.

The trains through to Frankfort run in connection

with Lexington and Frankfort Railroads. They run by

Frankfort time, which is 8 minutes faster than Louis-

ville time.

JAS. F. GAMBLE, Superintendent.

May 11, 1854.

**BOARDING.**

A FEW young men can be accommodated with

Boarding and good rooms, upon reasonable terms;

[June 3, 1854.] MRS. E. P. CONERY.

**LIVER COMPLIANT.**  
**Dyspepsia,**  
**JAUNDICE,**  
**CHRONIC & NERVOUS**  
**DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KID-**  
**NEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING**  
**FROM A DISORDERED**  
**APPETITE OR STOMACH;**

Such as Consumption, Bright's Disease, Disease of Blood to the Head; Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn; Disgust for Food; Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Flatulence; Sinking or Fluctuating at the Head; Hurried and Difficult Breathing; Flushing at the Head; Heat; Burning or Scalding of the Skin; Loss of Appetite; Diminution of Vision; Dots or Webs before the sight; Fever and Dull Pain in the Head; Deficiency of Perspiration; Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes; Pain in the Side, Back, and Legs; and Sudden Fluxes of Heat; Burning in the Flesh; Constant Inflammation of eyes; and Great Depression of Spirits;

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY  
**DR. HOOFLAND'S**  
**CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,**  
**PREPARED BY**

**DR. C. M. JACKSON,**  
**112 Arch street Philadelphia.**

Their powers over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as may be attested, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are, without fail, safe, certain and pleasant.

**READ AND BE CONVINCED.**